The People's Press.

VOL. XVIII. SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1870. NO. 7.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED BY
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Terms.—Cash in advance.

One copy, one year,.....$2 00
" six months,.....1 00
" three months,..... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

POETRY.

My Mother's Hands.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands,
They're neither white nor small,
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be,
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands,
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands,
Though heart was weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on,
That the children might be glad.
I almost weep, as looking back,
On childhood's distant day;
I think how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands,
They're growing feeble now;
For time and pain have left their mark
On hands, and heart, and brow.
Alas, alas, the wearing time,
And the sad, sad days to me,
When 'neath the daises, out of sight
These hands will folded be.

But, oh! beyond this shadow land
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear.
Where crystal streams through endless years,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

Select Miscellany.

A STRONG TEMPTATION.

A young man, or rather boy, for he was not seventeen years of age, was a clerk in one of the great mercantile establishments of New York. An orphan and poor, he must rise, if he rose at all, by his own exertions. His handsome, honest face, and free, cordial manner, won him the friendship of all his fellow-laborers, and many were the invitations he received to join them in the club-room, in the theatre, and even the bar-room. But Alfred Harris had the pure teachings of a Christian mother to withhold him from rushing headlong into dissipation and vice; and all the persuasions of his comrades could not induce him to join them in scenes like this. He feared the consequences.

One evening, one of his fellow-clerks, George Warren, the most high-toned and moral one among them, invited Alfred to go home with him to supper and make the acquaintance of his family. The boy gladly assented, for he spent many lonely evenings with only his books and his thoughts for company.

He found his friend's family very social and entertaining. Mrs. Warren, the mother, was a pleasant, winning—I might almost say—fascinating woman; one of the kind whose every act is praiseworthy. Mr. Warren was a cheery, social gentleman, fond of telling stories, and amusing young people. And George's sister, Jessie—how shall I describe her? A girl about Alfred's own age, a half-bashful, half-saucy, dimpled-faced, rosy-cheeked maiden, sparkling with wit and pleasantry, and pretty enough for any young man to fall in love with at first sight.

This was Mr. Warren's family, and it was no wonder that Alfred was charmed with them. They were not very wealthy people, but were in easy circumstances, and on a promising road to fortune. Alfred very soon felt as well acquainted with them all as if he had known them for years. The supper was delicious, especially to a boy whose small salary could afford him only the plainest living.

After supper wine was brought in. Mrs. Warren poured it out herself, and with a winning smile passed a glass of the sparkling liquid to their guest. Alfred took it with some hesitation, but did not raise it to his lips. Each of the family held a glass, waiting to pledge their visitor.—But Alfred feared to drink. He set the goblet on the table, while a burning flush overspread his face.

"What! do you not drink wine?" asked Mrs. Warren, in her pleasant tones.

"I have been taught not to drink it," said Alfred.

"You have had good teaching, I doubt not," said the lady, "and I honor you for respecting it, but I think it makes a difference where and in what company you take it. I should not be willing for George to go into a bar-room in company with dissipated young men, and call for wine; but at home, in the family circle, it is different. A moderate use of wine never hurts any one. It is only when carried to excess that it is injurious. You had better drink yours. So little as that will never hurt you."

Jessie was sitting by Alfred. She took up the glass he had set on the table, and gave it to him with a charming smile.

"Drink it for my sake," she said.

Again he took the goblet in his hand.—The glowing wine was tempting, but the faces around him were more tempting still. He raised it toward his lips. But at that moment there rose up before him a pale, sweet face, with pleading eyes—the face of his mother in heaven. The boy laid down the glass with a firm hand, and with firm tones he said:

"I cannot drink it. It was my mother's dying request that I should never taste of wine, and if I disregard it now, I fear greater temptations will follow. You must pardon my seeming discourtesy, but I cannot drink it."

A silence fell upon the little circle.—None spoke for several minutes.

Then Mrs. Warren said, in a voice choked with emotion:

"Forgive me, my boy, for tempting you to violate your conscience. Would that all young men would show as high a sense of duty."

Every one of the family put down their wine untasted.

"The boy is right," said Mr. Warren.—"Drinking wine leads to deeper potations. We have done wrong in setting such an example before our children. Here, Ellen," he called to the servant, "take away this decanter."

And, as the table was cleared of the wine and glasses, Mr. Warren said, solemnly:

"Now, here, in the presence of you all, I make a solemn vow never to have any more wine on my table, or drink it myself, as a beverage; and may my influence and precepts be as binding on my children as the request of this boy's mother to him."

And Mrs. Warren softly responded:

"Amen!"

Mr. Warren turned to Alfred.

"We are not drunkards or wine bibbers here, my boy. I have always preached temperance to my children, but I have never realized before how an occasional glass of wine, if partaken of in good society, could injure. I see it now. If a person can drink one glass, he can drink another, and yet another, and it is hard to know just where to draw the line. I thank you for this lesson. I will show that I have as much manliness as a mere boy. My children, will you follow my example, and pledge to abstain totally from wine as a beverage?"

"We will, father," was the response.

This pledge was never broken by any of the family, and never did Alfred have cause to regret that he resisted the temptation to drink one cup of wine.

Years afterward, when he was a prosperous and worthy merchant, and sweet Jessie Warren was his wife, they often spoke of the consequences that might have followed, had he yielded to that one temptation; and Jessie tries to impress as firm principles upon the minds of her children as her husband's mother instilled into the heart of her boy.

The Effect of Music on Animals.

That music has a charm on the animal creation has long been known. The sense of hearing in many animals is very acute. They love to hear gentle voices, and are grateful for kind words. The tiny mouse is charmed by the whiste of the Alpine herdsman, and abides in his hut, and comes from its covert to listen to his song. In ancient times the grazing herds were charmed in listening to the flute of the shepherd. The bell cow is proud of her bell, and shows it in her gait, as she leads off the herd, and shows grief when it is taken from her, and cattle have been known to pine away and die when deprived of their harmonions ornament. The horse is particularly charmed with music, for, "At the shrill trumpets sound he pricks his ears." Many will remember the account of the Libyan mares, who would only be handled when soothed with soft music, and of the horses of the Sybarites, that had been taught to dance to pleasing melodies, and then, when bearing their masters to battle, suddenly heard in the enemy's ranks, the well-remembered sounds, and instantly set to dancing instead of fighting! The same love of music in the horse has been noticed in more modern times. The eccentric Lord Holland, of the reign of William III., used to give a weekly concert in a covered gallery especially erected for the purpose. He maintained that it cheered their temper, and an eye-witness says that they seemed to be greatly delighted therewith.

Music is appreciated by the elephant in a remarkable degree. Sweet, gentle strains delight him, while loud, harsh notes arouse his passions to uncontrolable fury. The Arab entertains his camel with music, song, and fairy tale, and with the plaintive tones of his voice. Birds are the true musicians of the animal kingdom. They have what many men lack, a genuine talent to learn and appreciate musical notes and melodies. You sing and they will repeat, bar after bar; others listen with eager attention to a hand-organ, and little by little, learn whole tunes; the ablest of all even imitate the songs and voices of others.

In many parts of Illinois, the winter wheat is represented to be almost entirely killed out by the alternate freezing and thawing which have characterized the winter.

AGRICULTURAL.

[redacted]

POLITICAL.

Meeting in Yadkin County.

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Yadkin county, irrespective of party, assembled in the Court House at Yadkinville, to consult together for the common good.

On motion of J. G. Marler, Esq., George Nicks, Sheriff of the county, was elected Chairman; and on motion of Joseph Dobson, Esq., S. T. Speer and J. A. Martin, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit: J. G. Marler, T. L. T[illegible], H. E. Zach, J. H. M[illegible].

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was entertained by an appropriate speech from Joseph Dobson, Esqr., at the conclusion of which the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions through their Chairman, J. G. Marler:

Resolved 1st. That, at this period of our country's misfortunes, all good men should exert their influence to save the country.

Resolved 2nd. That the people under both the State and Federal Constitution, have the right to meet together to consult for the public good and instruct their Representatives.

Resolved 3rd. That the representatives of the people have, in all past time, been regarded as the exponents and defenders of popular rights; but judging from the proceedings of the Legislature of North Carolina, a portion of our representatives are about to become the betrayers of the people and destroyers of their liberty.

Resolved 4th. That the term of office of the members of the existing General Assembly, will expire on the first Thursday in August next, and any attempt to hold over will be unwise, unjust, usurping and dangerous.

Resolved 5th. That should they hold over, we will regard them as an unconstitutional body, and their actions as unauthorized.

Resolved 6th. That the raising of this question and throwing the burden of deciding the same upon the Supreme Court, is an outrage upon the Court and an insult to the people.

Resolved 7th. That we call upon the proper authorities, to make the necessary arrangements for holding an election on the first Thursday in August next.

Resolved 8th. That we are opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* under any circumstances, and that we are also opposed to giving the Governor the power to declare any county in a state of insurrection, and to call out the militia, except upon the proper affidavits of the civil officers of the county that an insurrection actually exists and they are not able to suppress it.

Resolved 9th. That we are bitterly opposed to the sale of "any portion of the public works" in which the State is interested, believing that such sale is, at this time, unnecessary and injudicious, and would prove detrimental to the interest of the people of North Carolina and the government thereof.

Resolved 10th. That the members of the Legislature in voting themselves *seven dollars per day*, have acted unjustly and oppressively towards their constituents.

Resolved 11th. That we are opposed to long sessions of the Legislature.

Resolved 12th. That we are in favor of Constitutional Law, order, peace and unity, throughout the State.

The above resolutions were separately read and *unanimously* adopted.

The following additional resolutions were then offered and adopted:

By R. G. Zachary: *Resolved*, That we request our members of the Legislature to use all legitimate means to procure universal amnesty and pardon for the citizens of North Carolina.

By J. G. Marler: *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due (and of this meeting are hereby tendered) to Chief Justice Pearson, and to his Associate, Judge Dick, for the communication which they presented to the President of the Senate containing an opinion adverse to the present General Assembly holding over for four years.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE NICKS, Chairman.
S. T. SPEER, } Secretaries.
J. A. MARTIN, }

Amnesty.

Speaking of Mr. Stewart's bill now before Congress, for the general removal of disabilities, the New York *Times* says:

What is needed is that a broad measure of relief, including all persons not specially excepted from its provisions, shall be substituted for the policy of dispensing favors at retail. It has been repeatedly shown that this last is not only undignified legislation, but is specially subject to impositions and false representations.—Mr. Sumner himself laments certain instances of premature grace; and in general it may be said that there is room for much dishonest practice and for many unjust discriminations.

The *Tribune* referring to the same subject has the following:

The voice of Virginia is added to that of Mississippi in favor of universal amnesty. We cannot believe that this measure of sound statesmanship can long be delayed.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio House of Representatives prohibiting the reading of the Bible or singing hymns or psalms in the public schools.

[Florida Correspondent Fort Gaines Mirror.]

An Elephant and two Camels Attacked by Alligators in a Florida Swamp —Terrific Battle and Death of one Camel, two Dogs and a Colt.

The perigrinations of showmen are beset with numerous difficulties while pursuing their daily avocations in this our Southern country, which with the usual winter rains, heavy roads, and fording of streams, makes it very difficult for the managers to make good the promises of the agents. Such was the case with John Robinson's Circus and Managerie a few days since. While performing in Tallahassee, Fla. it was mentioned to Mr. J. F. Robinson, Jr. that he might expect some [illegible] swamp [illegible] Quincy, on account of the large number of alligators which infested the ford at that particular locality, and who are at this season of the year very ferocious, and on the watch for any unfortunate mule or horse that may become entangled in the numerous roots, quicksands, and holes which abound at the ford; but he replied, as the agent had already made the arrangements for him to go through, and it was not his nature to turn back, he had nothing left but to follow, trusting to his previous good fortune in getting thus far. The result of his decision, although anticipating some difficulty, was far more serious than he anticipated.

At 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, January 25th, Prof. Louis Houston, who has charge of the animals, started with the elephant Empress, the large Bractian camel, the beautiful Arabian white camel, a fine thorough bred mare and colt, and two spotted coach dogs, to make the trip to Quincy, although repeatedly warned by Mr. J. F. Robinson Jr., not to attempt the passage of the swamp in any other than daylight. He however went through. Before approaching the ford an occasional bellow or roar was heard betokening that the inhabitants of the locality had not retired for the night, and a sudden plunge and plash in the water would denote that the enemy were on the alert for mischief. The elephant would, every few steps, throw her trunk aloft, emitting at the same time a loud screech of defiance, the camels uttered low moans, while the horses almost refused to stir, and stood trembling with fear, while the dogs kept up an incessant howling. Approaching the water of the ford, Houston determined upon the immediate passage through before the alligators had time to summons their crew.

Bidding the elephant enter, she stepped boldly in at the same time lashing the water furiously with her trunk, the camels, horses and dogs following close in the rear. He had passed two-thirds of the way when a sharp yelp of pain from one of the dogs and his sudden disappearance denoted that the swamp fiends were at work, and before he could collect his thoughts, the other dog went under with a long death howl. He now began to think of his own safety, and calling to the elephant commanded her to turn, as she did. Soon a fearful roar was heard from the Bactrain camel who had at that instant been attacked. The water seemed alive with alligators. The roaring bellowing and screeching of elephant, camels and alligators were terrific. They would throw their ponderous jaws open and tear huge pieces of flesh from the camel, while the poor brute would utter heart rending groans and cries for relief. In the meantime the elephant was not idle. Ever solicitous for the welfare of her keeper and companions, she had, at the moment of seeing them safely landed upon the opposite shore, rushed back to the assistance of her friend, the camel, who by this time was nearly gone, and, by creating the greatest furors among her assailants, succeeded in bringing the head of the camel to the shore, that portion being all that remained of the poor animal.

In the confusion that ensued, Houston did not miss the colt until warned by a shrill scream or neigh, which seemed to come from several rods below; upon rushing down the stream a few yards a terrible scene was presented to his view. It would seem that the denizens of Chattahoochee swamp for miles around had become cognizant of some extra attraction at the particular point on this night, and had started for the rendezvous, and upon reaching the scene of action had unexpectedly encountered both food and opposition at the same time—for, simultaneous with the meeting of the colt they met their pursuers, and an awful battle ensued. Several times it seemed as if the colt would escape and regain the shore, so busy were the alligators in destroying each other; but just before the poor creature would reach the land, some monster, more ravenous than brave, would leave the melee, pursue and drag it back into deep water, until finally it became exhausted and fell an easy prey to the fearful reptiles, while Professor Houston stood looking on with blanched and terrified looks wholly unable to render the least assistance, threatened with a terrible death should he even attempt it. As he turned to retrace his steps towards the place where he left the remaining animals, he counted the cost. He had made the passage, but at a terrible sacrifice. He had started with an elephant, two camels, two dogs, and two horses. He came out with an elephant, one camel and one horse. The camel was valued at $5,000, and very rare. The colt Mr Robinson had repeatedly refused $1,000 for. It will be many a long year before Houston will forget the horrors of passing through a Florida swamp at night. J. A. M.

It is reported that Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African discoverer has been burnt to death as a wizard, by the natives.

The Babes in the Woods—Sad Story of the Perishing of Three Children.

The New York *Sun* tells the following sad story of the lost children of Wynockie: Joseph Wyble's three children left home at nearly 4 o'clock on the afternoon of New Year's Day. They went to a white walnut tree but little over half a mile from the house. They must have reached the tree at about half past four. The weather was murky and damp. Probably the children spent an hour in gathering white walnuts and in peeling off the outer shells. By the time they had filled a bag and a tin pail with nuts it must have been half past five. The twilight was very short, and darkness rushed upon them in a hasty [illegible] steps, piloted his brothers in a straight line to the left of the homeward path. The night was so dark that one could not see his hand before his face, and the rain fell in torrents. The frightened children hurried over the rocks and through the underbush, but every step took them further from home.

At half past four the mother ran from the house into the woods, and called the children. She did not go to the walnut tree because she did not know its situation. She hardly penetrated the forest, because the younger children at home followed her and alarmed her with their cries. At about seven o'clock the father entered the woods with a lantern. The deep and steady fall of rain drowned his shouts. It was certainly after seven when he reached the walnut tree on Camel Mount. The children had gone from the tree at least an hour and a half before, and were then drenched to the skin, struggling through the forest three-quarters of a mile to the left.

The neighbors were not fairly on the search until about one o'clock A. M. By that time the little fellows, exhausted, wet, chilled and hungry, had probably fallen asleep at the roots of some large tree, or under the shelter of some large rock. Day dawned, but the rain still fell in torrents. The poor children awoke and struggled onward. Their sufferings may be imagined. But one of them wore shoes. The storm did not clear away until nearly 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They had then been twenty-four hours without food, and twenty hours had suffered the pitiless beating of the rain. When night was setting in they had reached the roughest rocks of the mountain. From where they stood they could see the lights of sixteen dwellings. They shouted for help. The air being rarified by the rain, their voices were born to the ears of Mrs. Congh, only a mile distant. She testified that on that night she distinctly heard children crying on the mountain. They first cried "hi-ee-ee!" A second time she heard their weak voices shout "Papa, papa!" and yet a third time "Papa, papa, papa!" As her husband was deaf, she said nothing, giving as an excuse that she did not know any children were missing.

The boys then, it seems, prepared for their final struggle. Precipices eighty feet high were near them, and the side of the mountain was covered with huge boulders. With bleeding feet and shivering bodies they moved in the direction of the heights. The night became very cold. Hemmed in by the rocks, the children dropped in dispair, not a hundred rods from the mountain road. Little Jonny fell asleep under cover of a rock. His heroic brothers stripped themselves of their soggy coats in a vain effort to keep him warm. Warren clasped the tin pail to his breast, and dropped asleep at his brother's feet; while Anthony, the eldest brother, climbed the rock, and watched the lights as they faded one by one, until, benumbed with cold, he rolled from the rock and died.

Such was the fate of the Wynockie children, dying within a hundred yards of the road, within a mile of a comfortable mansion, and within thirty miles of New York city. A month elapsed before their bodies were discovered. Their parents have literally spent their last penny in searching for their lost children. George Wyble, the brother of Joseph, on Wednesday night had hardly a mouthful of bread in his house. He had spent over a month in searching for his little nephews.

Since January 1st, 4284 emigrants have arrived in New York.

The Sunday performances in St. Louis theatres are to be stopped.

The Seth Thomas Clock Company (Litchfield, Conn.) made 124,000 clocks last year.

Treasure shipped from San Francisco overland to New York last week amounted to $160,000.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by the required number of States.

All the business houses and saloons in Chico, Cal., voluntarily inaugurated the first Sunday in the new year by closing their stores and shops.

A proposition has been introduced in the Iowa Senate, giving women the right to vote and hold office. It was received with favor, and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The Woolen Manufacturers of the Northwest will hold a meeting in Chicago on February 17th. Manufacturers and producers generally have been invited to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* notices a very large shipment of muskrat skins in that city, on January 14th, by H. A. Bromley.—There were 111 bales, containing 223,000 skins. This is the collection of only thirteen days.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 16th, a bill explanatory of an act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, chapter 113 acts of 1868-'69, passed third reading.

The House was principally engaged on Senate bill repealing acts making appropriations to certain Railroad companies, without final action.

In SENATE, on Thursday, a bill was introduced to provide for election of members of the General Assembly, and substitute (from the Code Commission) entitled "An Act concerning elections and registration in the year A. D., 1870."

House proceedings unimportant.

In SENATE, on Friday, Mr. Welker introduced a resolution declaratory of the sentiments of the General Assembly in reference to certain matters. Some of the provisions of these resolutions are as follows:

The General Assembly disavow all complicity in the destruction of the credit of the State, or in the misapplication of its securities.

They deprecate the fearful effects of all bitter and incendiary newspapers and public or private speeches.

The General Assembly endorse the Administration of President Grant.

The General Assembly accept the results of the war; support the present Constitution of the State, as *just liberal and wise*—and pledge themselves to award and guarantee to the colored man every civil right—every privilege of education, and the same protection of equality before the law, which is awarded to the white man; that no act of theirs shall deprive him of these *justly required rights* that are confirmed to him by the reconstruction acts, and the amendments to the Constitution.

The General Assembly recommend to the people the selection and support of such men to office as are *now true to the Union*, loyal to the Constitution, and, as will commend themselves to the judgment of patriotic and good men, who will give *character to the government, credit to the Legislature and inspire confidence in their integrity;* and to this purpose they invite the co-operation of all considerate and true men, so that those who love the "Old North State," who are "unselfish and patriotic," may stand together in her redemption and restoration.

The General Assembly *have in the present*, and will in the future preserve a "liberal" and conciliatory policy, &c.

After considerable debate the resolution passed, 26 to 10. The reader will please note the *italics!*

The HOUSE was again employed on the Railroad appropriations, without definite action.

Mr. Hodgin, for Finance Committee, reported a bill to supply funds for the use of the Insane and the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions. (The bill provides that the Treasurer be instructed to set aside from the first funds received as dividends on the stock of the State in the N. C. R. R. Co., $20,000 for the use of the Insane Asylum, $15,000 for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions, and $20,000 for the Penitentiary; said sums to be paid out as now provided by law.) Passed its several readings.

The Governor sent in a message inviting special attention to the necessity which exists for supplying funds to the Insane Asylum and to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

In SENATE, on Saturday, proceedings unimportant.

In the HOUSE, the unfinished business being the Railroad appropriations, after a long debate upon numerous motions to postpone and refer, and numberless points of order, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on or before Wednesday.

In SENATE, Monday, bill relating to the settlement of estates of deceased persons, passed third reading.

A resolution requiring the Committee on Printing to receive sealed proposals for printing and binding for the State, passed.

Act concerning elections and registration in 1870 was discussed to adjournment.

In the HOUSE, the Committee on Finance reported a Revenue Bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee presented a minority report, recommending passage of Senate bill repealing Railroad appropriations; placed on calendar.

Subsequently the rules were suspended and the bill passed second reading.

In SENATE, Tuesday, a resolution inquiring into the expediency of requiring Justices of the Peace to give bond for all moneys coming into their hands, by virtue of their office, was adopted.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introdeced by Mr. Vest to enable the Northwestern N. C. Railroad Co., to complete the first division of their road. Lies over.

Senate bill repealing acts passed last session making appropriations to certain Railroads, passed third reading, 56 to 30.

N. C. Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company held a meeting at Company Shops on Wednesday last, and declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the company—three per cent. payable on the first day of April next, and three per cent. payable on the first day of July next. The whole dividend will amount to $240,000, of which sum the State will receive $180,000, payable as above indicated—the remaining $60,000 goes into the hands of the private stockholders.

This is the first *bona fide* dividend which this Road has ever declared, and speaks volumes in behalf of the management under its present President and Board of Directors.

To Major Smith, who has so successfully managed the affairs of this stupendous work, too much credit cannot be awarded, and we predict for the road, under his vigilant eye, continued prosperity and increased business.—*Standard.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

☞ Persons wishing to be considered subscribers to the *People's Press* for 1870, will please notify us.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ WANTED, a few more subscribers to the People's Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ E. A. Vogler wishes borrowed property returned or accounted for.

☞ A few more DIARIES and GAMES at the Book-Store.

☞ See advertisement of "HENRY'S CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR.

☞ On Saturday last, the Revenue officials of this county, having received information that illicit distilling was being done at a certain place between here and the river, went to the establishment of Mr. Daniel Hicks, below Lewisville, and found they had been correctly informed. Two stills were in operation. A sudden stop was put to the business at that place, and the unfortunate distiller compelled to give the necessary bonds, &c.

☞ Among the recent proceedings of Congress we find a bill introduced by Mr. Deweese relieving Hon. Francis E. Shober from the test oath of 1862; also a bill removing the political disabilities of W. J. Yates, Esq., editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*. Mr. Lash also introduced bills relieving certain citizens of this District from their political disabilities, among whom are the names of Joel F. Hill of Stokes, C. M. Perryman and Jasper Kindley of Davidson. These bills were all read a first and second time, and referred to their appropriate Committees.

☞ Another old-fashioned snow-storm visited us last Sunday, commencing about day break and lasting until about two o'clock. The clouds then broke away, the sun made his welcome appearance, and the weather set in clear, cold and bracing. About two to three inches of snow fell.

On Tuesday night there was an additional fall of snow, about 2 inches in depth.

COLD WEATHER.—On the 20th, 21st and 22d the weather was very cold here; and intensely cold North and West.

PARTRIDGES.—We learn that the hard winters, of late years, having nearly exterminated small birds in certain Northern localities, agents are now in this State buying and shipping partridges North, to restock that country, paying 10 cents a piece. There is also demand for exportation of these birds to Scotland.

Some 300 live partridges have been shipped from this place, and 2,000 more are wanted by the 15th of March.

We also learn that a large number of these birds has been shipped from Guilford and Forsyth counties to Northern markets, for consumption.

ROBIN ROOSTS.—We see notices of Robin Roosts in various parts of the State.—There is one on Middle Fork Creek, some 12 miles south of this place, where, within the past few weeks, large numbers of these birds have been killed.

☞ Agents are in this county from the South-West, for the purpose of engaging laborers, and we learn that some forty or fifty colored men, from our immediate vicinity, have left, or are about to leave us in a few days for what they believe to be a better country. The same thing is transpiring all over the State, and its most objectionable feature is that it is generally the *best* labor that we are losing. A Southern exchange tells us that "for two months past, from fifty to two hundred negroes have passed through Atlanta daily, going from Virginia and North Carolina; and this tide of emigration continues unabated." It is to be feared that the question of procuring suitable labor in this State will soon become an important one, it being evident that nothing is coming in to replace that which we are losing. In our own particular section, perhaps, the exodus will not be so severely felt, but other portions of the State are less independent in that respect, than ourselves. The people ought to think of this thing, and not allow their impulses to obscure their better judgment. It is all very natural for certain extreme politicians to want to rid themselves of the colored people; but such men are willing to embarrass the future prosperity of the community in order to gratify their present prejudices and advance their selfish aims. Our own position may be readily understood: while we would not lay one straw in the path of the colored people who desire to seek distant homes, we would not give them such advice as would render them anxious to go from us.

We learn from the Greensboro' *Patriot* that Mr. Jno. Crane has resigned the Collectorship of that District. Job Worth, Assistant Collector, will take charge of the office until a new appointment is made.

A Few Words in Season.

The radical leaders of this State, with His Excellency, the Governor, at their head, are now making strenuous efforts to recover their lost prestige and to reorganize their shattered and demoralized battalions for the approaching summer campaign. Well knowing that they have forfeited the respect and confidence of the masses, Republican as well as Conservative and Liberal, they dare not hope to sustain themselves by legitimate means, but will bring into requisition all the improper auxiliaries they posses—power, patronage, the militia bill, &c.

Despite all this, the people, if they are only true to themselves, cannot be conquered; and, in view of the action already taken by the ruling faction—for, deprived of its former honest adherents among the masses, it is but a faction,—we think it high time the opposition were beginning to concentrate *their* energies upon measures conducive to their interests. It is our opinion, furthermore, that by an unselfish combination of all the political elements in the State opposed to the present ruinous administration, the people will obtain a decisive victory in August next, and, though they will not be able to sweep away at that time *all* to whom they are obnoxious, their success will exert such an influence as will neutralize much of the evil already done and avert that which may be intended. These are not ill-considered remarks, nor are we alone in our opinion: *we speak advisedly.*

The Wilmington *Journal*, one of the most prudent, thoughtful and dignified papers in the State, clearly expresses our opinions and aims in the following extract from a recent article, which we cannot refrain from quoting and which we unreservedly endorse:

"There are some differences of opinion, more as to policy than principle, we are led to believe, among the opponents of Radicalism, but the extravagancies and corruptions of that party have been so great, and reformation is so imperatively demanded, that we do not anticipate any difficulty in bringing together all the elements of opposition to the present incompetent and corrupt State government upon a common platform, just and honorable alike to all.

We therefore respectfully suggest the meeting together of the late Executive Committee, or such of them as have not been led astray seeking after the fleshpots of Radicalism, to call a Convention of Conservatives, or if thought more advisable, let the call be made by members of the present Legislature previous to their adjournment. We are no stickler as to the mode by which the movement to re-organize the party for the coming conflict is inaugurated. We will do much to insure harmony. Our object is to save North Carolina from the foul embrace of Radicalism, and we will endorse any proper and honorable means to accomplish this object. * * * * * *

We will join any North Carolina organization to rid our State of the corrupt and disgraceful men who are fast bringing ruin upon our people. When North Carolina is redeemed and regenerated, then we can adjust conscientious differences of principle between those who labor only for the real welfare and the glory of the State.

We believe there should be a conference between gentlemen from all portions of the State, to effect such a political organization as will insure victory in the important Legislative election next Summer, and therefore submit the proposition to our friends."

The *Journal* has spoken wisely. It is only by such prudent and conciliatory means that we can save our State from the rapacity of its present masters. Let "the dead past bury its dead." Let the *real* people of North Carolina, it matters not what their party affiliations may heretofore have been, come kindly together and do what in them lies to lift their glorious old mother from beneath the heels of her plunderers. Let them, in thunder tones, demand reform and retrenchment in the public expenditures; no further illegal appropriations; less taxation; honesty and efficiency in all branches of the public service, executive, legislative and judicial. Let them demand that perfidy, plunder, oppression, ignorance and venality shall give place to honor, economy, content, wisdom, patriotism and prosperity. These are glorious aims to labor for and to accomplish. They are emblazoned upon our banner, and we are ready for the fight.

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office."

Prince Napoleon to be tried for voluntary homicide.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Prince Napoleon will be tried for voluntary homicide of Victor Noir, followed by an attempt upon the life of Fouriere. If convicted he will be sentenced to death. It is thought, however, that the Court may, from extenuating circumstances, lessen the punishment two degrees.

The usual street parades on Shrove Tuesday will be prohibited.

GOLD opened in New York on the 20th at 19.—MONEY at 5 and 6.—NORTH CAROLINA BONDS at 46 for old, and 24½ for new.—COTTON at 24¼.

The Minority Report.

We publish in full the Minority Report of the Special Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the bill to provide for calling a Convention of the people to alter and amend the State Constitution. It is, perhaps, the ablest document to which this session has given birth; so very able, in fact, and damaging to the pretensions of the terrorists and extremists who are mismanaging our State affairs, that an attempt was made to crush it in the Senate. The majority in that [illegible]

☞ The colored people, in considerable numbers, are said to be leaving Guilford and adjoining counties for the South West, where they are offered higher wages than can be obtained here, upon the railroads and other enterprises now in progress. The colored men have our best wishes for their prosperity. The whites, among whom they were born and raised, have never blamed *them* for the sad condition of affairs which has ruled so long from the Gulf to the Potomac. During the war which resulted in their emancipation, they were, as a general thing, faithful, obedient and obliging, displaying a devotion to the interests of their masters which finds no parallel in the history of nations. Any one but the most bigoted will gainsay that fact. It was not until the war was over, and the South was forced to accept its consequences, that the simplicity, credulity and good intentions of the colored man were taken advantage of by unprincipled adventurers from abroad and their no less unprincipled allies in our midst, to destroy what little was left us of our former prosperity. The eyes of the colored man are now opening, and the iron is beginning to enter his soul even as it entered the white man's. For these, and many other excellent reasons, the true-hearted white man of the South can have none but the kindest feelings of charity and forbearance towards the colored men.—They have the right to dwell amongst us as long as they will; they have the right to seek other homes and plant their vines and fig-trees wheresoever they list.—Should they remain with us, they will soon become imbued with proper sentiments, and identify themselves with the interests of the people among whom they live; should they prefer "fresh fields and pastures green," then it will be gratifying to us to know that they are going to a pleasant country—the beautiful South-West—where they can obtain good pay for their labor.

Interesting Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States.

DELINQUENT SOUTHERN POSTMASTERS.

United States vs. Keehln et al., certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina. In this case Keehln was postmaster at Salem, N. C. On the breaking out of the war, and under Confederate States authority, he paid over to one Clemmons the moneys of the United States in his possession, in payment of a claim due Clemmons from the United States for postal service. It being undisputed that the Confederate authorities directed his act as to moneys in the hands of postmasters belonging to the United States, and the Confederate Government had sufficient power to enforce the law, the question arose whether on his official bond the principal and sureties were liable for the sum so paid to Clemmons. On this question the court below was divided, and it was certified to this court for answer. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court on Monday, holding the defence of irresistible force, compulsion, &c., relied upon by the defendants as not sound, because such a consideration was not within the condition of the bond, and that the defendants are liable for the amount.

DEBTS DUE DECEASED PERSONS.

Semple Elliott, administrator, against James S. Wilkinson, error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee. In this case the court below, under the laws of the State, intended to retain the judicial supervision of the estates of deceased persons therein, give judgment against Wilkinson for an amount paid to the administrator of the deceased appointed where he died (in Alabama), the local administrator having sued to recover it. This court now reversed the judgment, holding that the payment to the foreign administrator discharged the debter, and affirming the theory that the debt follows the person of the creditor to whom it is due, and not the persons of the debtor in respect of the right of property, and that all debts are due at the domicil of the creditor.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The February Monthly part of OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE has a very attractive Table of Contents, and the Illustrations are numerous and excellent. In addition to the four regular Pictures, there are four full page engravings. By the publications of both Weekly and Monthly Editions of this popular Magazine, the wants of all classes are fully met. Published by LEE & SHEPARD, 149 Washington Street, Boston, at $2.50 per annum.

The LITTLE CORPORAL for March is a rich number. We do not see how it can possibly be improved, but the publishers promise great improvements during the year. It is a most beautiful juvenile magazine. One dollar a year. Issued at Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell & Co.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March presents a rare table of contents, to suit all tastes. Among the many articles of interest we find: "In behalf of Birds;" "A Night in a Typhoon;" "California Earthquakes;" &c., &c. Fields, Osgood & Co., Tremont Street, Boston. Terms, $4.00 a year.

PUTNAM for March opens with a "Bear Hunt;" "Bable in the midst of us;" "Is death painful?" &c., besides a full complement of entertaining reading. G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, New York. Terms 4.00 a year.

The GALAXY for March, continues Chas. Read's "Put yourself in his place;" Editor's Tales;" "Letters from Havana;" including its usual Miscellany, Drift Wood, and editorial Nebulae. Sheldon & Co., 498 Broadway. Terms $4,00 a year.

Persons wishing to examine any of the above Magazines, can do so by calling at the Bookstore.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 25, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. now.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheeting, 16 cts. by the bale, 16 to 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $1 00 to 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3 to 4 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6¼, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel. Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 10½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 40 to $1 50.

Markets.—Tobacco in the Virginia markets is quiet. New Lugs, $6 00 to 7 50.—Leaf, short, $8 to 8 50; medium, 9 to 9 50; good 10 to 12.

RETURN BORROWED PROPERTY.

I had sixty or more "BUILDING BUCKS," which were borrowed by different persons, at sundry times, and many never returned, as I now have but twenty left. Those who have the remainder will please return them at once, and those in whose use they were broken up, will please come up and pay for them.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1870. 7-1w.

Just Received,

A Few Diaries,---Cheap.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

Grass, Oats, Potatoes.

PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMothy, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENuine Norway Oats.

ALSO SEED POTATOES OF THE EARLY ROSE and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION, 1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c.,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

LEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands.

R. A. KING, *Late*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Report of Senators Robbins and Murphy on the Convention Bill.

To the Senate of North Carolina:

The undersigned, members of the special committee to whom was referred the Senate bill entitled "An Act to provide for calling of a convention of the people of North Carolina," would respectfully recommend a favorable consideration of said bill by the General Assembly. A notice of some of the reasons, therefore, will not be deemed inappropriate.

The circumstances under which our present State Constitution was formed and adopted were such that serious errors and imperfections were almost unavoidable. It was in a time of change and revolution, of social and political chaos, of conflicting interests and opinions, and of general depression and demoralization. Troublesome questions respecting our Federal relations and the rights of the races—questions now settled—then convulsed the public mind. The situation was particularly unfavorable to the exercise of that sober wisdom so needful in framing a permanent organic law for a great State.

Our changed social condition, as well as the requirements of Congress, make it obligatory on us to alter and remodel some of our old forms, admit new ideas, infuse a new spirit, and somewhat modify our ancient customs and usages. This fact we all recognize; and all would have been satisfactory if the framers of our new system had simply made such changes in our old policy as were necessitated by our social revolution and by the enactments of Congress. Then the sturdy old North Carolina character and individuality would have been preserved, and being re-invigorated, refreshed and made alive, would have begun a noble developement under new auspices.

But the spirit of innovation carried our Constitution makers far beyond the necessities of the times and the wishes and requirements of the Federal authorities. Instead of pruning off dead branches and grafting fresh scions on, they uprooted the tree and planted another in its place. Instead of modifying our system they destroyed it, and imported a wholly novel one. Our present system is not native and indigenous; it is exotic. It is not the product of the staid, sober, sterling North Carolina mind; It is the invention of experimenters not well acquainted with the genius of our people. Under it we shall never develop, as we ought to do, into a grand, vigorous North Carolina, but into an awkward caricature and feeble imitation of other State models. Our growth, like that of a transplanted tree, will be unhealthy, ungraceful and unfruitful.

A very large portion of our citizens who voted to ratify our present Constitution, did not approve many of its prominent features. But we were in a disagreeable and anamolous position. A restoration of the state to the Union, and relief from the yoke of military government were ardently longed for. These happy results were expected to follow a ratification of the Constitution; so, shutting their eyes to its faults, stopping their ears to objections, and preferring any form of civil government to military, voted to ratify it, with the general expectation and intention of having it amended soon. The necessity of its amendment is now apparent to a very great majority of the people without respect to party or race. They desire a Constitution more in conformity with their circumstances and their true spirit and character. The people of North Carolina have always been distinguished for the simplicity of their tastes, their frugality and economy, their honesty and integrity, their scorn of empty pretention, and their sturdy independence.—They ought to have a system of internal government in accord with these characteristics; and this they will have, if they are permitted to come together and make a government for themselves, the true type and embodiment of their own genius, instead of having a government made for them.

It is due our people to declare, and important for our fellow-citizens of the whole Union to understand, that the desire to amend our constitution proceeds from no purpose or design to annul or abolish those of its features which guarantee the inviolability of the union, the equal rights of the races, or any of the other legitimate results of the recent war, as embodied in the Congressional plan of reconstruction. All these are regarded here as settled questions. The purpose is only to make such amendments as will secure to the State a system of internal administration that will be simpler, cheaper, more suitable to our situation, and more efficient in promoting the public peace, dispensing public justice, and advancing the material interests of the State.

The grandest mistake in our existing Constitution, and that which, of itself, would warrant the call of a Convention to remedy it, is the change it has made in our Judicial system. An efficient method for dealing out cheap and impartial justice is the very soul of a government. This we once had in North Carolina.—But that splendid temple in which such men as Gaston and Ruffin ministered as high priests, is in ruins. The people remember and long for it again, like the captive Jews longed for their ruined sanctuary. Shall it not be rebuilt? From all the land comes up the response, it shall!

Our present Judicial system is a servile copy of that of New York, a State less like ours than almost any other in the Union. New York is densely populated, North Carolina sparsely. New York is full of large towns and cities, and her people are extensively engaged in commercial and maritime pursuits. North Carolina is an agricultural State, with a rural people. The New York system was devised upon a model deemed suitable to a dense, commercial community; and yet it is well known that it was adopted there through an innovating freak of the Legislature of 1848, without consulting the people, who, if they had understood its true character before it was fixed upon them, would probably have frowned upon it. Many alterations have been found needful in it there; still there is great dissatisfaction with it, and the desire for its total abolishment and a return to the old ways, is becoming very general. This costly cumbersome, impracticable system, which New York is seeking to cast off, has been imported into North Carolina, where it is ten-fold more unsuitable, and where it is already regarded, by nearly everybody, as little short of a public nuisance.

The "Code of Civil Procedure" and kindred inventions, which we have borrowed from New York, inaugurate a complete revolution in the system of practice and proceeding in Courts, superseding the old common law methods. Instead of improving the old system, as has been so successfully done in England since 1834, the New York innovators in 1848 destroyed it entirely and introduced this novelty. Some other States, and finally North Carolina, followed the rash example. Upon the workings of this "Code" in New York, an able treatise was published two years ago, by W. H. Greene, of Buffalo, to which inquirers are referred for a full description of the enormous confusion which has resulted from it. It would have been abolished there long since but for the fact that the great increase of fees and charges under it has interested so many officials in its perpetuation. This is a strong reason why we should abolish it at once, before it becomes a fixture here through its very evils in opening up avenues to peculation and extortion.

Upon this important subject of the folly of casting aside the common law forms and substituting novel "Codes" like this, the Supreme Court of the United States has often spoken in strong terms. It is inconvenient to make extensive quotations from its reports; but the Senate will pardon an extract from the opinion of that Court in the case of McFaul vs. Ramsey (20 Howard, 523,) a case coming up from Iowa, a State which has a "Code" very much like our new one. The Supreme Court says:

"The Common law, which wisely commits the decision of questions of law to a Court supposed to be learned in law, and the decision of questions of fact to a jury, necessarily requires that the controversy, before being submitted to the tribunal having jurisdiction of it should be reduced to one or more integral propositions of law or fact; hence it is necessary that the parties should frame their allegations to support respectively the demand or the defence, into certain writings called pleadings. * * * The end proposed is to bring the matter of litigation to one or more points, simple and unambiguous. At one time the excessive accuracy required the subtlety of distinctions, * * * and the introduction of cumbrous forms, * * * had brought the system of special pleadings into disrepute. * * * But in modern times it has been trimmed of its excrescences, and the pleadings in every form of common law action have been reduced to simple, clear, unambiguous forms. * * * This system, matured by the wisdom of ages, founded on principles of truth and sound reason, has been ruthlessly abolished in many of our States, who have rashly substituted in its place *the suggestions of sciolists, who invent Codes and systems of pleadings to order.* But this attempt to abolish all species, and establish a single genus, is found to be beyond the power of legislative omnipotence.—They cannot compel the mind not to distinguish between things that differ. The distinction between two forms of action for two different wrongs, requiring different remedies, lies in the nature of things; it is absolutely inseparable from the correct administration of justice in common Courts.

"The result of these *experiments* * * * has been to destroy the certainty and simplicity of all pleadings, and introduce on record an endless wrangle in writing, perplexing to the Court, delaying and impeding the administration of justice. In the case of Randon vs. Toby, (11 Howard, 517), * * * a simple action on a promissory note, the pleadings of which, according to common law forms, would not have occupied a page, they were extended to over twenty pages, requiring a two years' wrangle * * * before an issue could be formed. * * * In the case of Bennett vs. Butterworth, (11 Howard, 667), * * * the Court was unable to discover from the pleadings the nature of the action or of the remedy sought. It might, with equal probability be called an action of debt, or detinue, or replevin, or trover, or trespass, or a bill in chancery. The jury and the Court below seemed to have labored under the same perplexity, as the *verdict* was for $1,200, and the judgment was for four negroes. * * * This Court has endeavored to impress the minds of the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, with the impropriety of permitting these *experimental "Codes"* of pleading and practice to be inflicted upon them. In the last mentioned case the Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of this Court, says: The Constitution of the United States has recognized the distinction between law and equity, and it must be observed in the Federal Courts.

"In the States where the Courts of the United States administer the common law, they cannot adopt these *novel inventions.* * * * We have made these remarks, in order that the Bar and Courts of the United States may make their records conform to these views, and not call upon us to construe new Codes and hear special demurrers and pleadings, which are not required to conform to any system founded on reason and experience."

These weighty words from the Supreme Judiciary of the Union are commended to those who reverence profound wisdom and experience, speaking in harmony with the sanctions of the Federal Constitution itself. Shall we in North Carolina listen to these words and root out this "Code;" or shall we still be led by the nose by one or two freshly imported innovators far more remarkable for *pertinacity* and *self assertion* than for *sound sense* or *legal learning?*

The cost of litigation under this "Code" is hugely increased. Formerly a case in a Justice's jurisdiction cost *forty* cents; now *two* to *five dollars*, or more. In the Superior Courts it is increased in like manner. Fees are doubled and quadrupled in all directions. It is impossible to give details. They are found on nearly every page of the "Code." Some ado has been made about the abolishment of the little old *four* dollar fee of attorneys; and behold a *fifteen* dollar fee for attorneys is snugly inserted, under another name! The people are entitled to know such things, and they must. The purpose, it is argued, of the great admitted increase in costs is to keep down litigation. This really means that instead of granting the people cheap justice, we must frighten them away from the Courts by the fear of ruin through costs and charges wantonly imposed. Noble idea! worthy of "the sciolists who invent codes to order!" But all experience shows that litigation is greatly multiplied by such "Codes." A distinguished lawyer, once on our Supreme bench, points to the telling fact that all the decisions upon *technicalities* strictly, rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the past seventy-five years, would not fill two volumes; while the same class of decisions in New York in the last twenty years, would fill fifty volumes. That needs no comment.

Another great error in our Judicial system, not yet fully realized here, but profoundly felt in New York and recently changed there, is the shortness of the official terms of the Judges and no prohibition against their being reelected. A Judge for life, or a very long term, is inspired by the dignity of his vocation, the glory of the ermine, and the ambition to leave after him an honorable fame as a pure, able and learned Jurist. These are noble motives and influences, and they have made our Judiciary resplendent in the past.—But elect your judges for short terms, make them the play things of the popular breath, and you drag them down from the pinnacle where Justice sits robed in eternal sunshine, into the fog of passion and prejudice, if not of corruption. You, in a manner, compel them to be politicians and therefore partisans, and expose them to evil influences without number. Some will stand firm and be pure; some will become corrupt; but *all* will be suspected. Those who *deserve* public confidence, will often fail to command it; for multitudes will suspect others of yielding to temptations which themselves would not resist. And popular distrust of the Judiciary is an evil only less than a corrupt Judiciary itself. Instances are not wanting in North Carolina at this moment to prove this truth. Men forsaking the Courts and taking the law into their own hands; private and neighborhood feuds, outrages, and violence, agitating this Assembly and disturbing the peace of the State; all proceeding from a want of confidence in some of our Judicial officers, and this perhaps undeserved. The fault is not so much in the officers; it is in the system, and the evil can only be eradicated by amending our Constitution and returning to our old plan of appointing Judges for life. Perhaps very long terms might do, with ineligibility afterwards.

The expense of the present judicial system is much greater than that of the old one. Then we had eight Superior and three Supreme Judges, and their salaries amounted to $23,100. The whole Department of the Judiciary cost less than $30,000 a year. Now we have twelve Superior and five Supreme Judges, whose salaries amount to $42,500, although the individual salaries of the Supreme Judges stand at the old figure, and are relatively smaller than those of any other officers. The Public Treasurer (see report of Feb. 8, 1870) estimates the whole cost of this Department for the current fiscal year at $54,000. Here then, in this Department, is an *increase* of $24,000 or more over the former expense. How many children would this educate who will die in ignorance for the want of it.

But it is said the additional Judges are needed because the County Courts are no more. But the County Courts cost little for salaries or fees of officers. They dealt out substantial justice in a plain and simple way. They educated the people in the most common and practical parts of the administration of the law, and gave even illiterate men much useful knowledge of legal forms and proceedings.—They were emphatically the people's courts and the people want them back again.—With some slight improvements no more useful tribunals ever existed in any country. Among other excellences they constituted the cheapest and most honest system of county government ever devised. Moreover, the great mass of business pertaining to the administration and settlement of estates, to guardianships, to the probate of wills and the many kindred subjects, was done by these Courts in the easiest and simplest manner and at a very small cost.

Under the present system exceedingly cumbrous proceedings and forms are required in this latter class of business, so that taking out letters of administration is as troublesome as a superannuted suit in Equity; and the whole matter of estates, wills, deeds, guardianships, partition, dower, and numberless other things are thrown on the hands of the Superior Court Clerk; and if the *innovators* could have full sway, he would also decide most of the cases in the Superior Court itself. But this last idea is temporarily checked. Nevertheless, as it is, this Clerk's office is the grand receptacle of miscellanies—a curiosity shop—a farmer's old barrel into which all kinds of plantation tools and old irons and trinkets are tumbled pell-mell. No one man can properly discharge such a variety of duties in addition to his appropriate duty as Clerk of the Court, and endless confusion will soon show itself in this quarter.

The cost here in the way of fees and charges is also immense. This Assembly has just passed an Act making the Superior Court Clerk of one county a salaried officer with a salary of $5,000; for the reason, as was stated on this floor, that the said Clerk was receiving in fees an unknown number of thousands, perhaps twenty thousand dollars a year. Are the people to endure a system by which ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars of fees are annually paid to a single county officer? You give a Clerk a salary of $5,000, equal to that of the Governor; but you do not thereby stop the extra amount of fees from coming into his office out of the people's pockets.

From the statements made here while that bill was under debate, it is certain that the eighty-nine Clerks of the Superior Courts receive, on an average, $4,000 a year each; making, for the whole State, the vast sum of $356,000 annually, for this one class of officers. In old times it was scarcely one-third as much; and, after duly allowing for the former expense of transacting the *extra* work now thrown on these Clerks, which used to be done very cheaply by the County Courts and otherwise, it is safe to say that the *business now* transacted in the office of the Superior Court Clerks cost the people at least $150,000 a year more than the very same matters cost under the old system. True, this is not paid as taxes; but it is paid as fees and charges; and where is the difference? It comes out of the people, and forms a part of their burdens.

If we look into the Executive Department we find several new offices and a great increase of salaries; so that the cost of this Department for salaries of officers and clerks is nearly three times as great as formerly. The estimates for this Department during the current fiscal year are placed at $45,000 by the Public Treasurer. (See his Report of Feb. 8th, 1870.) This is an increase of $25,000, or more, over the former expense. And then, besides this, there is the swarm of subordinates about the offices and the Capitol grounds, doing nothing or worse than nothing, but costing an immense amount of money; who can tell how much?

How is it in the Legislative Department? The General Assembly meets twice as often as formerly; its mileage and *per diem* are twice as large; and it sits twice as long. The old General Assembly used to cost about $60,000 biennially, or $30,000 a year. The present Assembly has now sat altogether nearly nine continuous months. According to the aforesaid report of the Treasurer Jenkins, this Assembly has cost the State, since October 1st, 1868, the startling sum of $288,599 73; and besides this the State now owes us for last month. This does not include the expense of our first, or summer session of 1868. The Treasurer (see his report) estimates the expense of the Legislative Department, for this current fiscal year alone, at $173,000. This is an *increase* in the annual expense of this Department, over that of old times, of $143,000 or more.

Besides all this, there is the expense of the Asylum, the elections, of "contingencies," &c., &c., most of these costing immensely over former figures. A reference to the aforesaid report of the Treasurer will show that the annual cost of the State government *proper*, without paying any interest on our debt, is at least $300,000 more now than under the old system. Look at the following overwhelming figures showing the money used by the present State government since it began in July, 1868:

Surplus in the Treasury July 1, 1868	$ 42,164 31
Ordinary State tax for 1868 (see Treasurer's Books)	250,726 19
Proceeds of dividend on North Carolina Railroad (see Treasurer's Books)	117,600 00
Deficit now, about	260,000 00
Total general fund receipt	$1,155,490 50
Deduct amount paid as interest on our old debt, Oct. 1, 1868	111,153 00
Balance	$1,044,337 50

The above figures are taken from the report of the Treasury itself, and are indisputably correct. And the aforesaid balance of one million forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents shows the sum which has been expended and incurred merely in carrying on the machinery of the State government proper since July 1, 1868—less than twenty months, or one year and two-thirds of another. This is equal to $626,600 per year. In 1859 the State Government cost $212,385 78. (See report of D. W. Courts, Treasurer.) In 1860 it cost considerably less, as the Assembly did not meet during the fiscal year. (See report of C. H. Brogden, Comptroller.) After making all possible allowances, it is certain that we do not exaggerate when we set down the increase in cost of State government under the present system at $300,000 a year.

The Treasurer tells us the deficit will amount to $300,000 by the first of April. He knows not how to raise funds to meet it. Nobody will loan him anything. He therefore asks us to levy an early crop of spring taxes, 20 cents on the $100, to be collected by April 15th, 1870. He also proposes an *extra* tax to build the Penitentiary, and support the Asylums, to be payable July 15th, 1870, and the tax-payer to be charged interest of *one per cent.* for the first month, and *two per cent.* a month afterwards, on his tax, while it remains unpaid, after July 15th. He also asks us to instruct the Board of Education to loan its money to the State; and recommends that the opening of the Public Schools be postponed. (See his report, Feb. 8th, 1870.) These extraordinary propositions show the desperate straits we are in. They truly indicate panic and despair. We thought taxes and heavy ones, once a year were bad enough. But here is a spring tax, and a summer tax, besides the regular fall tax.

We need a Convention to stop this wild career towards beggary and utter ruin. The way to do it is to amend the Constitution so as to limit salaries and expenses to a *low figure*; limit also *per diem* of the Assembly to *three* or *four* dollars; mileage to five or ten cents; limit the duration of Legislative sessions, and have fewer of them. As it is, the laws are changed so often the people are kept in utter uncertainty and confusion on the subject. It is sometimes objected that a Convention will cost a great deal. But Senators can easily see from the above figures, that a Convention, by altering our system so as to reduce salaries and expenditures, would in one year save to the State enough to pay for its own cost three times over.

Let us glance briefly at county and township matters. Authentic information from one county, about an average one, shows that its Board of Commissioners, and other officers, cost $3,500 a year; in the same county, the old County Courts, doing more work and doing it better, used to cost $1,500; a difference of $2,000 against the new system. Leaving out all other items in the county governments, the above ratio gives an *increase* of $178,000 annual expense in the eighty-nine counties. As for the *townships*, there over seven hundred of them in the State, and the expenses of *governing* each may be safely estimated at not less than $200 a year. Put down the aggregate at $140,000; and this is an entirely new expense.

We need a Convention to take proper steps in regard to the State debt. The hopeless tangle we are in on that subject needs no comment.

We need a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit one person from holding two or more offices at once—a thing only partially prohibited now, and which threatens to grow into a great evil. Many persons are holding a Federal office and a State office also.

We need more stringent guarantees against improvident appropriations of the public money and pledging of the State's credit.

We need clearer and stronger restrictions and limitations upon the rate of taxation, and an uprooting of the present system of special State and county taxes, by which device all barriers are overleaped and the people taxed *ad libitum*.

We need a decrease in the number of offices. The great variety and multiplicity of these not only costs insufferably, but begets a fondness for office holding, which is growing into a species of insanity all over the county.

But it is impossible to mention all the obviously useful and important amendments needed in our present system. We think this report points out a number which are essential; such are the reform of the present judicial system, and the abolishment of its pendant—the "Code;" the simplifying of the duties of Superior Court Clerks; the remodeling of the county governments; the restoration of the county Courts, and other matters suggested above. A general reform is needed in all departments, with a view to greater *economy*; so that we may perfect our School system and convert the hundreds of thousands of dollars now wasted on useless officials, into a fund for the advancement of the sacred cause of education.

The estimates and figures embodied in this report—which by no means embrace all the items of expenditure, and which we have tried to set forth without exaggeration, when brought together show the following *increase* of annual expenses, costs, fees and taxes for merely carrying on the State and county governments, on the present plan; to wit:

State government—*increased cost*	$300,000
Business done in Superior Court Clerk's office—*increased cost*	150,000
County Commissioners, &c.—*extra cost*	178,000
Township governments—*new expense*	140,000
Total *increase*	$768,000

Such is the vast amount usually spent in various ways and therefore wasted annually under the present system of internal government in North Carolina. Do we not need a change?

No wonder the State is bankrupt. No wonder the Treasury is empty, though a heavy tax has just come in. No wonder the inmates of our Asylums are in danger of actual want. The people groan under their burdens. The Assembly imposes taxes for the State; the county Boards levy taxes, the Township Boards levy taxes. Everybody and everything is taxed, and money pours into the public coffers; but it will scarcely lodge there over night. Seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars needless increase of annual pay to officials; while the children of both races are growing up ignorant and untutored; thousands of precious intellectual diamonds destined never to be polished; and the State government only giving them the poor pittance of fifty cents a piece annually to get an education with, and the school-houses to build too!

The people demand a change. Without regard to party or race they demand it. We ought to hear and heed their voices. We cannot, if we would, quench the mighty spirit which is awakened like a ground swell in the hearts of the masses. We might as well try to imprison a volcano under a half bushel, or quiet an earthquake with a cradle song. Let us then grant the people the most effectual remedy for the evils they complain of by calling a Convention to change the present system and remodel it upon sound principles.

The undersigned would not close this Report without earnestly calling upon all sober, thoughtful and moderate men, in this assembly and outside of it, to unite together. The people are weary of extremes. The time has come, and the hour has struck, when men who love North Carolina more than they love any party, must strike hands in token of concord, and stand shoulder to shoulder. This is undoubtedly the spirit of the people. Let us respond to it, and show ourselves statesman, and not mere partisan bigots and fanatics. Let us search and see if we cannot find some solid ground on which all true North Carolinians can rally to redeem the State, and start her out on a new career of prosperity and glory transcending all the past. We have been chastened by misfortune. We are in profound difficulties now. Let us learn wisdom from these lessons and begin a new era. And as the first step in this path, let us allow the people of the State to assemble together in Convention to frame for themselves a true North Carolina government.

In conclusion, it is proper to add that though plainness and candor have been used in this report, nothing has been said with any purpose to wound the pride or prejudices of any true North Carolinian, either native or adopted. Begging that any seeming warmth may be set down to the account of honest zeal and sincere conviction, this Report is most respectfully submitted.

WM. M. ROBBINS, Chairman,
C. T. MURPHY.

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS; APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable. At the BOOK-STORE

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

DANBURY MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PRINCEVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

HENRY'S
CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR,
OR
BLOOD CLEANSER.

This medicine is known to the faculty as being the concentrated fluid extract of Sarsaparilla united with other valuable medicinal herbs, and is guaranteed as chemically pure.

FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is compounded expressly for purifying and cleansing the blood of all infirmities, going at once to the fountain-head of disease. It extinguishes

Tumors, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Boils, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Waste of Vitality.

We all know that the promiscuous vaccination indulged in during the late war bred the most villanous diseases. Vaccination pus was taken from the arms of many persons full of scrofulous sores.

Then, of course, the impurities of the scrofulous patient were absorbed in the blood of men otherwise without diseases, and both became infected alike. Men, women and children throughout all the West are most woefully diseased from this cause, and knew not, till a few months ago, the origin of it.

Henry's Constitution Renovator
Relieves the entire System of Pains and Aches, enlivens the spirits, and sends new blood
BOUNDING THROUGH EVERY VEIN.
It imparts a
Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
Brightness to the Complexion,
Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

For all affections of the kidneys it is unsurpassed.

People have been rescued, as it were, from the very jaws of death, by a timely use of this great remedy.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS LETTERS.

"Doctor, I was vaccinated in the hospital.—Before that I had no skin disease. Until I had a bottle of your "Constitution Renovator," sent me by Mr. Roper, of Columbia, Mo., I suffered tortures with running sores. Since I used two bottles I am all well except a small sore on the calf of my left leg, and that is getting well fast."

This from a lady.—"And now my skin is clear and fair as a babe's. My complexion, thanks to your "Renovator," is beautiful."

"Yes, yes, I may well say such relief was unknown to me before. Enclosed find five dollars for six bottles; two families here want to try it."

"I was very much troubled with syphilis.—Your remedy seems to be curing me fast. Send 4 bottles per Express."

"No more rheumatism. Three bottles of Constitution Renovator have made me a new man."

"Doctor, enclosed find $5. Please send me a supply. Two families here want to try your Constitution Renovator."

We have not space for more of the above extracts, but you can ask your neighbor about the remedy. Every one has something good to say, as it cures every time.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE URINE,
&c., &c., &c.
And for Female Diseases,
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Want of Appetite, is unsurpassed.

CAUTION!—In ordering our remedy always place the number of our Post-Office Box on your letters. The new law in our New York Post Office compels this.

Address, **DR. H. E. HENRY & CO.,**
Director-General Berlin Hospital, Prussia,
Agency of the United States
Laboratory, 276 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK.

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
Feb. 25, 1870. 7-1y

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF
TEXT-BOOKS
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "THE GATES AJAR," and "GATES WIDE OPEN."
A few copies at the Salem Bookstore
Sent by mail for $1 60.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

Humorous.

A Government Detective Badly Sold.

A few weeks since, in New Orleans, a well dressed and dapper little person was seen to manifest a very inquisitive interest in the manufacture of an enterprising citizen, Henry Bonnabel. He inspected internally with a pencil. Was he a purchaser or a special artist detailed to present to the public a view of the manufactory of the bi-sulphate of lime? Very soon this obervant visitor met the active proprietor, who was engaged with some other gentlemen in making some changes in his business arrangements. With all the dignity of new clothes, the visitor presented his card, Hon. C. Sneaken, detective extraordinary in the service of the internal revenue.

"Allow me to enquire," asked he of Mr. Henry Bonnabel, "are these whisky barrels?"

'They were, sir.'

'Will you allow me to see your receipt for the manufacture of this whisky?'

'I never made a gallon.'

'Then this is not a distillery?' said the detective, with a slight shade of disappointment.

'No sir. It is a manufactory of bi-sulphate of lime.'

'Allow me to inquire, sir, what is bi-sulphate of lime?' asked the detective.

'It is a chemical preparation of lime, used by sugar planters to granulate and purify sugar.'

The detective was not to be thrown off the track of a rich forfeiture. A New Yorker was not to be so easily fooled.

'Will you,' persisted he, 'permit me to have one of the barrels opened?'

'Here Owen!' sung out Mr. Bonnabel, 'knock the bung out of a barrel. This gentleman says that we are manufacturing whisky and not paying license.'

Owen was indignant that a 'thafe of a gauger' should have crossed over from Ireland to prosecute honest people; so he struck a barrel with such a vehement thump that the bung bounced out and the detective thrust his official nose into the opening. The effect of the pent-up sulphuric vapor on the proboscis, lungs and eyes of the dapper gentleman from New York was alike sudden and conclusive. He tumbled over like a bed-bug exposed to corrosive sublimate. It was only with the aid of Owen and some other disinterested spectators that he was taken to his room, and it is said to have been some days before he could leave his bed and resume his wild hunt after whiskey.

An inveterate stammerer one day, upon a journey, stopped to dine at a hotel. On attempting to help himself to pepper at the dinner, he found, after a violent shaking, that there was no pepper to be had. He turned around, and, beckoning to the waiter, commenced: "Wa-wa-waiter, this pep-pep-p-p-p-per box is som-som-something like me." "Why so sir?" "Po-po-po-po-poor delivery."

When old Carlow sits on Sally's chair,
Oh! don't I wish that I were there?
When her fairy fingers pat his head,
Oh! don't I wish 'twas me instead?
When Sally's arms his neck imprison,
Oh! don't I wish my neck was his'n?
When Sally kisses Carlow's nose,
Oh! don't I wish that I were those?

Frenchman: "Madame, you charge ver mooch too big price for zat room."

Landlady: "Oh, you know, we at the watering places must make hay while the sun shines."

Frenchman: (*indignant*) "Madame, you sall nevare make ze hay of me. You must not zink zat because all flesh is grass zat you can make hay of me."

A Case of Conscience.—We still have a lively recollection of the way in which a South Sea Islander settled a case of conscience. The missionary had rebuked him for the sin of polygamy, and he was much grieved. After a day or two he returned, his face radiant with joy. "Me all right now—one wife. Me very good Christian."

"What did you do with the other?" asked the missionary.

"Me eat her up."

A Bad Place.—A Western editor related that he once stopped at a restaurant in Washington, and noticing that the waiter was uncommonly sober, asked him if he was sick. 'Yes,' very curtly, 'I is.' 'What's the matter?' 'Why sir, Washington's the wus place I ever saw. When its dry, you cant see where you're gwine, and when its wet you can't go.'

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.
Together with a full assortment of
BOOKS
FOR FIRESIDE READING.
Just received at the
BOOK-STORE.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "The Gates Ajar," and "Gates Wide Open."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore
Sent by mail for $1 60.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

It appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County...Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.
Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

PRICES REDUCED.

Having a lot of Miscellaneous Books on hand, we have reduced the price of some of them, considerably.

Salem, Jan. 1870. L. V. BLUM,

Dr. N. S. SIEWERS

Respectfully tenders his professional services, and will be pleased to attend calls at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Office at the residence of Mr. John D. Siewers. jan. 14-3m

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES

can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
n fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods,
WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.—At the BOOK-S TOR

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

OVER

1,000 PERSONS

WILL TESTIFY

THAT THE

LARGEST,

BEST SELECTED,

AND

LOWEST PRICED

STOCK OF GOODS

IN

SALEM or WINSTON,

IS TO BE FOUND

AT

OUR STORE.

We buy for *cash*, and we sell for *cash*, and are thereby enabled to supply our customers with the best goods at the most reasonable prices.—We keep our stock full at all times, replenishing as rapidly as the goods are sold.

We shall spare no effort to please our customers. We invite the attention of the public to our stock before purchasing elewhere.

For such produce as we buy, we pay *cash or goods*, as the customer may prefer.

We are now purchasing CORN, and offer, in *cash*, the highest market price.

OUR WAGON YARD

is the most convenient one in either town, and is free, at all times, to our customers.

Hoping that our friends will sustain us in the future, as they have done in the past, we extend to them the compliments of the season, and trust that the new year may bring happiness and prosperity to each and all of them.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, Jan. 1, 1870.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1870,

NOW READY!

Price Reduced.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Postoffice Building

Feb. 20, 1868 26-

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Building
1868. -25

PICTURE CARDS.

Consisting of

BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK &c., &c., &c.

A FINE LOT OF COLORED

PICTURES.

Suitable for Framing, consisting of PORTRAITS, ROUPS, KITTENS, LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES, &c., &c., &c.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenent article.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ver offered to the public in this place.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

Autograph and Photograph, Stereoscopes and Views
Card Photographs for Albums,
Novels, Toy Books, Games, Writing and Music Port Folios, Work Boxes. Memorandum Books,
at the.....BOOKSTORE.

CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

Pen Letter Books, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"—a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

CALL AT.....BLUM'S

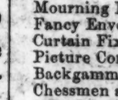
BOOKS BY MAIL.

We will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

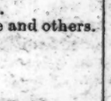
Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 1, 1870.

VALUABLE
Plantation For Sale.



NEAR SALEM.



For particulars apply to

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, Feb. 4, 1870.

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT.
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	dBruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Huuter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	TigerHunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupeds,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.
At the BOOK-STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's

Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos, Davenport's and Tytler's Universal

Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon

Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.

Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red, Blue and Violet. David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.*
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,

A large assortment of Envelopes of all size
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cog Wheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success.—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N. Y. City.*

PRICES.—A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 Cortlandt St., New York.

VENI, VIDI VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED

SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best Snuff now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it. Ask for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.
Patterson & Co., E. A. Vogler, } Agents for Salem N. C.

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Possieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, gents for Charleston, S. C.

Notice.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our trade mark; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.

August 13, 1869—43 -1y.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

and any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing, respectfully solicited. *Terms.*—Cash.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.